

**Remarks/Arguments:**

Applicants acknowledge with thanks the courtesy extended to their representative by Examiner Dhingra. During the course of the interview, Applicants' representative and the Examiner discussed differences between the claimed invention and the prior art. No agreement was reached.

Claims 1, 4 and 8 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Applicants' Admitted Prior Art (AAPA) in view of Homme (US 6,919,569). It is respectfully submitted, however, that these claims are patentable over the art of record for the reasons set forth below.

Applicants' invention, as recited by claim 1, includes a feature which is neither disclosed nor suggested by the art of record, namely:

... a plurality of first frames ... have a protrusion  
between them ...

... a plurality of second frames each having ...  
protrusions situated between each of the second  
frames and the plurality of first frames ...

This features is supported, for example, by Fig. 3B of the originally filed application. Note a protrusion between the two frames. Note further protrusions between the second frames and the first frames.

In order to improve production efficiency, Applicants included a structure where several substrates can receive deposition material simultaneously. Because production needs vary, however, it is desirable to include a structure, where it is possible to change the number of sheets that are receiving vapor deposition. Thus, while Fig. 3B shows two different first frames, it is possible that only one of those frames will include a substrate. Thus, it is desirable for Applicants' protrusions to be

on both sides of the substrate which is in the first frame. Thus, even though one of the first frames does not include substrate material, the protrusions on both sides of the substrate which is present helps to avoid deposition material coating the top side of that substrate.

The Official Action argues that the prior art discloses the use of protrusions. Applicants respectfully submit that the prior art does not disclose the use of protrusions as currently claimed. Accordingly, withdrawal of claim 1 is respectfully requested.

Claim 4, while not identical to claim 1, is also patentable over the art of record for reasons similar to the those set forth above with regard to claim 1.

Claim 8 is patentable by virtue of its dependency on allowable claim 1.

Claims 2 and 5 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over AAPA in view of Homme and further in view of Meyyappan (US 2004/0083976). Claims 3 and 6 have been rejected in view of AAPA, Homme, and Hiroki (US 5,374,147). Claim 7 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) in view of AAPA, Homme, and Won (US 6,355,108).

Claim 9 has been rejected in view of AAPA, Homme, and Yang (US 6,397,776). These claims are patentable by virtue of their dependency on allowable independent claims 1 and 4.

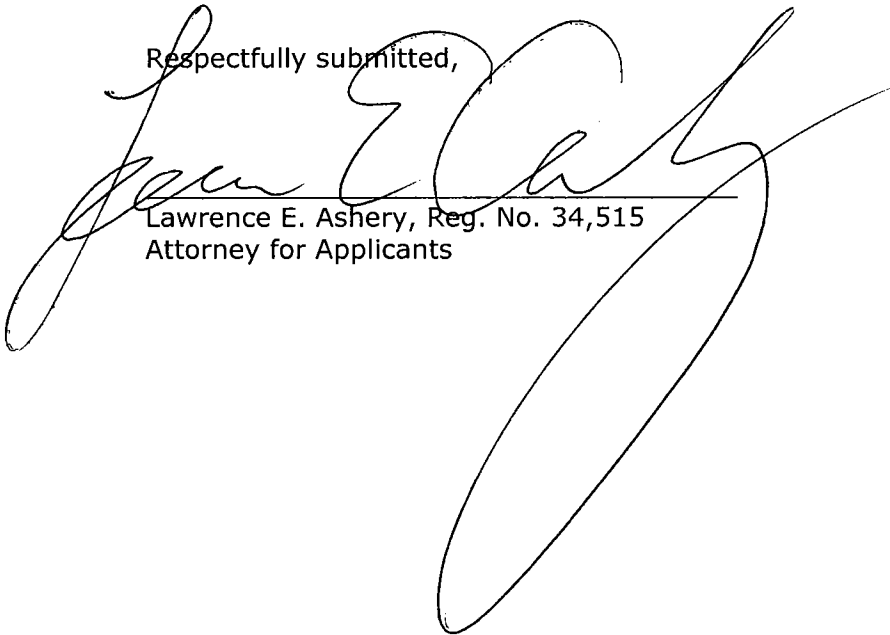
Claims 1 and 4 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takagi (US 5,972,116). Claims 2 and 5 have been rejected as unpatentable over Takagi and Meyyappan (US 2004/0083976). These claims, however, also lack Applicants' claimed features as described above. Accordingly, these claims are also patentable over the art of record.

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In view of the amendments and arguments set forth above, the above-identified application is in condition for allowance which action is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,



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Exhibit

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Exemplary Embodiment:

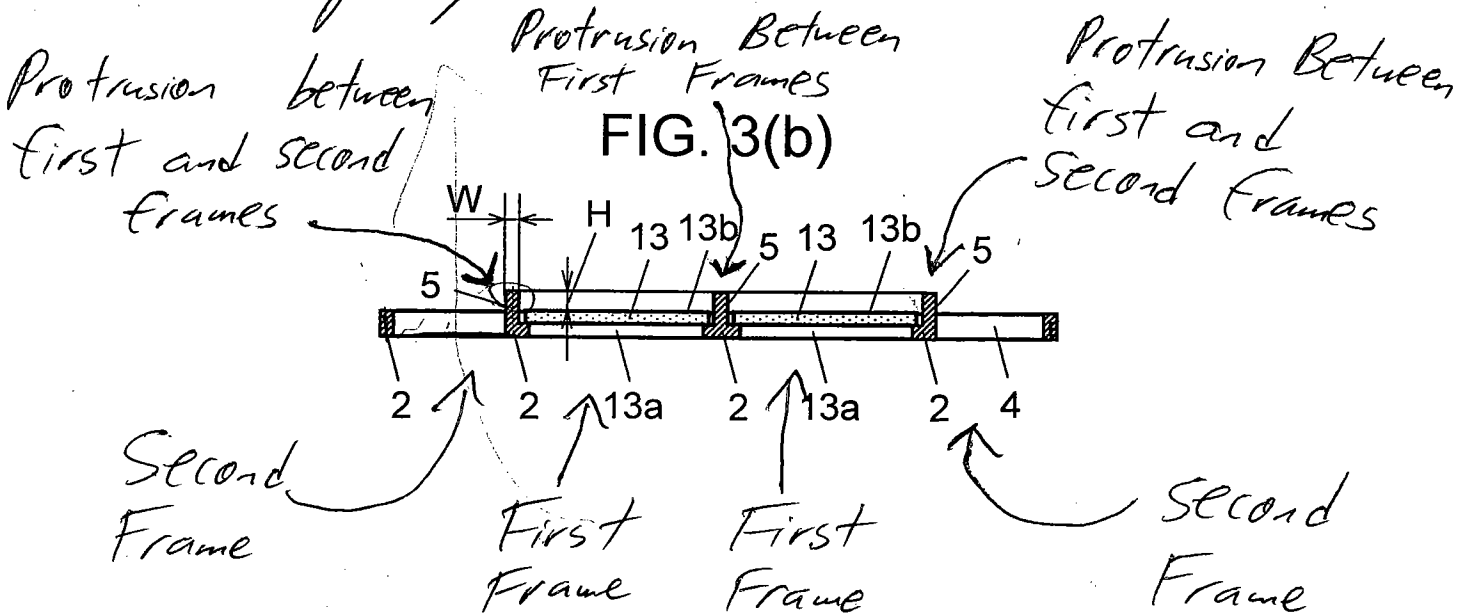


FIG. 4

